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Legation of Texas, Paris
October 16. 1824

Hon. Anson Jones
Sec'retary of State.
Sir,

Your despatches of August 1 have just reached me. I have to acknowledge their receipt by the Steamer which left Liverpool the 19th instant. I am obliged to you for promptly granting me the leave of absence, and shall act accordingly. As I must necessarily have some short time to make the necessary preparations for my voyage, as well as to await the departure of a good vessel, I have deemed it best not to leave, by my letters of leave until a few days before sailing, an order that all my communications with these Governments should necessarily undergo the inspection proposed by said Resolution.

The affairs of Spain continuing on an utterly unsettled basis at present, I am afraid it would be advisable to delay my departure on the expiration of this leave, unless any definitive arrangement with that Power.

I should be glad on reaching the United States to spend a few weeks with my relations in Tennessee, unless you wish me to report myself at the State Department without this delay. May I ask you to write to this request to meet me in New York. To be kept at our Consulate there until called for by me.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant
Ashbel Smith

Legation of Texas, Paris
Nov 23. 1824.

To the Secretary of State of Texas.

Sir,

The despatches of Aug 1. from your Department were received only last month as mentioned in my subsequent despatch. There has been some unaccountable irregularities of the Mails from Texas; no letters having received only letters from our Country of a later date than July last, with the exception only of your despatches of Aug 1. just acknowledged.

The absence from Paris of Ambassadors Genl Gaines retarded the plan to Baghdad and his return and subsequent leave his address, have prevented the presentation of my letters of leave of absence, until quite recently. Inclosed my Diary does more beyond my expectation. I shall endeavor to be there a conference with M. Gallatin previous to my

Legation of Texas
Washington D. C. Nov. 1845

To
The Honorable
Secretary of State

Sir.

I had the honor on the 25th Ulmo to receive your despatch of the 24th of October last, notifying me that the Hon. Reuben Chapin had been appointed Charge d'Affaires of Texas to the United States, and that he would soon be at his post. I reached this City about the 1st of this month to enter upon the duties of this office. He has not yet arrived, nor have I heard from him since he left Ohio, he was in Ohio.

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to lay before you a Copy of the note of Mr Calhoun Secretary of State of the United States, in reply thereto, respecting the credences required on the case of the ordinary representatives by Governments entering of the United States upon the Election of the President by Congress. The case, together with the Speech referred to, had been brought to the notice of Congress in the President's annual Message in order that the necessary steps might be taken for the indemnity demanded by our Government. I hope you will soon receive your Credentials, and be enabled to enter upon the duties attended to the Mission, and to the satisfaction of your Government.

I also enclose you a copy of the annual Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress when assembled, and I am to draw on Secretary of War, and Navy, and Treasury and the Postmaster General for the sums of the late Treaty of annuities.

It is altogether uncertain what will be the action of Congress on the subject, but I am fearful we must look to a severe struggle with the United States. Mr Polk comes in, he will not dare, immediately on taking the reins of Government, commence by a large measure, such as the annexation of Texas, for himself, and perhaps some obstacle to his consummation will present itself, and all absorbing question of the day in this Country. The white people of a considerable portion of the north are in favor and determined on the accomplishment, it will be for Congress to say whether she will consent to annex Texas, and upon what terms.

I send you by the mail of to day the Intelligencer of this morning, and the "Globe" of yesterday and to day, from which you will observe the next steps of the President's message

It will continue to send you the newspapers and keep you advised of every thing important that occurs

I have the honor to be with great respect.
Your obedient Servant

Chas. H. Raymond.

Mr Calhoun to Mr Raymond

Department of State
Washington Dec 22nd 1844

Sir,

I see a note which should the House to request to be informed if any, and what evidence has been received at this Department since the last session of Congress in relation to the subject referred to in the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress of the 3d December 1844, communicating the Correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Government of Texas, and the Account of Mileage rendered in the Correspondence to be transmitted by the President to Congress with his Message."

In a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th of the same month it is observed "The testimony referred to, as necessary to be transmitted to Congress in the Message of the President of the United States will be transmitted as soon as the same may be received."

Congress being now assembled, & respectfully, your attention to the subject and request that the evidence referred to, if it has been received, may be communicated to this Department in order that the same may be transmitted with the President's Message to Congress.

I have the honor to be with high consideration.

Sir.

Your obedient Servant

Signed J. C. Calhoun

To
The Hon. W. S. Raymond. Esq.
&c &c &c

Mr Raymond to Mr Calhoun

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec 23rd 1844.

Sir,

I see reply to your note of the day accompanying that the evidence which has been received, at this Department, relative to the mileage claimed to have been received by members elect of the United States on the Extraordinary Session of that House of our May Convention, might be communicated to your Department in order that the same might be transmitted to Congress with the President's Message to Congress, I have the honor to inform you that the evidence referred to has not yet been received, but there is every reason to believe it soon will be, when I have no doubt an immediate copy will be transmitted of your very obedient communication.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant

Signed Chas S Raymond

To, Hon J C Calhoun
&c &c &c

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

brought by a Mexican brig. The troops used there are now dead, or else have
in Mexico, or a sufficient force to dispatch, & long ago to affect consequences.
under Bravo in that part, & must be a band of banditti collected over most
part, citizens & prisoners & soldiers, & Mexico would have the worst
to believe. On the contrary the true relation between Texas & that of Mexico
has been misrepresented & misunderstood & Texas misunderstood by Mexico. The people of Texas
did not believe the attempts of the Mexican Government to subjugate them
& did not anticipate the attempt to conquer such a country as Texas. Such
was in that light that the United States regarded her & in that they had
the right to expect her to resent the proposition, & to be a
with her & advance into the Union, without giving any just cause of
offence to Mexico, or violating any obligation by treaty or otherwise between
them & her.

Nor with our honor, any more than our welfare and safety
permit a subjugation to be effected by an invasion of Texas, while the question
of peace or war. If Mexico has thought proper to take offence at the United
States who invited a renewal of the proposition, and not Texas who made
it the negotiation, who should be held responsible, and they, as the responsible
party can not without sacrificing their honor, permit another to suffer in
their place. To intimately these ties, our honor and interests being both
involved, Mexico must make a great sacrifice of the sufferings that the
invasion of Texas regard, with indifference the resistance of the army, which
she has provoked, and again of Texas

But another and still more elevated consideration would
forbid him to regard the invasion with indifference. Strong as the
objections to it, at this time, in connection with existing circumstances,
there is the manner in which it is proclaimed it will be conducted, are
they not of honor and interest forbid a tame acquiescence in the
measure of the war the cause of humanity cries aloud against the proposed
mode of prosecuting it. All the world have an interest that the rules and
usages of war, as established between civilized nations in modern times
should be respected, and are in duty bound to resent their violation in order
to prevent them. The two are that duty & fundamentally ours. We are neighbors
and the nearest to the scene of the proposed atrocities, the most competent to
judge from our proximity, and for the same reason enabled more promptly
to arrest them. For the same reason also our sympathies would be more
deeply moved by the cruelty, which would prevent themselves on
all sides, and to mention the dangers to which we must be exposed in
consequence of an invasion, so conducted, near our shores and amid scenes
more, would numerous and heartfelt bonds of kindness in the country.

If any thing can add to these strong objections to the measure
or the manner in which it is proclaimed the war will be waged, it is the fact
regardless of the consistency of reality, to which the Government of Mexico has
resorted as a pretext for the decree of the 4th June 1829, and the order of
the 20th of the 30th June last. Reading nothing on the resistance of the Gov
ernment or people of Texas to justify their barbarous threats and flagitious
violation of the laws of nations and humanity, it had declared, in meeting
them, that there is no such resistance or insurrection as there, that the
colonists to be found there are lawless outlaws and wretches, without
political existence, who may be rightfully treated as pirates, were
particular hostile towards, and as such not entitled to the protection of the laws
of nations and humanity. For this assertion the Government of Mexico [illegible]

[illegible] by all except Utah, [illegible] the Cotoxuelo [illegible] dant and weapons, were [illegible] Spanish authority to Mesa Verde, which was abandoned by the Mexican authority, and afterwards by Lieut. Grant here the crisis of war and hostility, which it was anticipated to make by the Government [illegible] cause there then an [illegible] question, not wanted for their own interests, but for those of Spain and Mexico, in order to protect a weak and helpless province from wandering tribes of Indians, to improve cultivate and render productive wilds and almost uninhabited waste, used to waste that valuable which was before worthless. All this [illegible] effected at great cost and [illegible] deficiency, which nothing but a succession [illegible] could have overcome, [illegible] by wounded [illegible] vacation caused by her intervention. Disgusted [illegible] [illegible] confidence in [illegible] for the Government of Texas, [illegible] sited colonists because [illegible] dear years, constituent portion of [illegible] members of the Texan Declaration, and [illegible] established wise and free institutions under the influence of which [illegible] have enjoyed peace and security which their [illegible] by equal laws have widely extended the bounds of [illegible] and [illegible] ment. It is such a people, being under such [illegible] an attack from the power of their [illegible] recognized and admitted into the [illegible] to regard as a hostile act [illegible] a war of extermination, [illegible] on refusing to exercise the just rights [illegible] safety placed in their hands the most [illegible] ment of Mexico may delude itself with the fiction, but it [illegible] rest of the world. It will be held responsible, not by what it may [illegible] as facts, but what are in reality such, and become and [illegible] to be by all, save itself.

Such are the views entertained by the President of the United States, in regard to the proposed invasion, while the question of its [illegible] pending, and of the bloody and barbarous manner in which it is [illegible] will be conducted; and in conformity to his instructions, he [illegible] by solemnly protests against both, as highly [illegible] and offensive to the United States.

The undersigned, while making this protest and [illegible] has been instructed at the same time to repeat to Mr. Gen. Almonte, [illegible] what was heretofore communicated to him by the Secretary of State of the United States, in announcing the conclusion of the Treaty, that if [illegible] in no spirit of hostility to Mexico, and that if Commissioners should be [illegible] Mexico, the United States will be prepared to adjust all questions [illegible] it, including that of boundary, on the most liberal terms.

The undersigned renews to Mr.

(Signed) Wilson Shannon

To His Excellency Richard Pakenham Esquire Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the United States of America.

National Palace
Mexico Oct 31st 1844

The Undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has had the honor to receive the note which His Excellency the Minister of the United States of America was pleased to direct to him the 4th instant, requesting, by order of his Government, that against the measures which the Government of this Republic has determined to make upon the territory of Texas, some answer might be returned to explain the views proposed to be carried out.

The object of the said note, which has never ceased the undersigned, and which although has been so long treated, ought to be carried a step further on the proposed basis against the pretensions of that power, can be best settled with a brief exposition of the motives of discussion to the United States may be ascertained, the undersigned, in shortening that period, and in order to avoid the evil consequences of protracting the question, can indeed at the same time, which might be presented to establish certain bases, which if agreed upon by both governments, would be able to decide with equal speed the American Government has resolved to adopt

The undersigned agreeing that the final Colonies of Texas established the union of that territory by grants from the Spanish Government, confirmed under the independence of Mexico, by the authority of this Republic, and afterwards ratified from the State of Coahuila and Texas, respectfully undertakes to make those must strongly call the attention of Mr Thompson, to the very essential circumstances, that those who figured as principals in the separation and act of independence of Texas, were almost all natives of the United States who were also the Texans and others who composed the army, that fought under the standard of Texas in the actions of San Jacinto, and that in many parts of the United States meetings were at that time held to favour, in fact their proceedings, and of money, arms and other munitions and provisions of war and food for the so-called Texans, with the evident that they might declare their cause which if at that time it could be believed was limited to realizing their independence of Mexico, afterwards, as had been clearly seen, aimed to separate that rich and extensive territory from the bosom of the Mexican sovereign, in order to annex it to the United States; a measure of policy, as is expressly said in the note of Mr Thompson, which had been long observed and believed to be indispensable to the safety and welfare of the United States and for the same reason had been constantly pursued by all parties in that Republic, and by all administrations for 20 years. Well, does not this open confession, joined with the forcible and notorious facts, which the undersigned had rapidly noticed, show the declaration of the independence of Texas and the demands for its annexation to the United States to be the work of that Government and its intrigues, in violating an engagement, not for twenty years they have considered independent to the safety and welfare of that Republic.

Such this being so, does it might be good and what the Texans to enterprise on this province, regarding the American Government from pursuing on interesting part of its territory, whether the cession of the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

clearly to establish that our real grievance should therefore be removed to remove entire misgovernment, and ensure those objects be attained in regard to the war, influenced the conduct would have to this aggression. If the terror alone not prevent the execution of the assassination of Diaz, according to which a deliberate, written [illegible] 18th, and would have to undo the decision to accept these propositions for annexation, then so clearly, lasting in the legality, intent of such is a unfortunate and frequently people and to the offended position of good faith, with which it has endeavored to transmit these.

Our views to conduct has been confusing, only, misinterpret [illegible] of misgovernment by unreasonable necessity, that of our visions to help, giving a full satisfaction to the friendly confidence to retain the good regard of the latter expressed in which, there, [illegible] and negotiate in order that these propositions [illegible] recognition shall obtain favorable and an exceptional opinion which would satisfy [illegible] for this. Mexico has manifested the best disposition and the effect is to unite to the United States the sentiment of [illegible] in regard to [illegible] the [illegible] and necessity to [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] of that Government, nothing more [illegible] this is needful for to effect which a State of things has been created, which might give rise to appearance of [illegible] to an act, which can be no [illegible] to mutual

And whether this intrigue has been kept; whether the [illegible] of the two administrations and southern people of the United States who have proposed to dismember the territory of the Mexican Republic is in conformity or not, with the law of nations and the relations of friendship which the Government of the Undersigned has endeavored to preserve with them, the civilized world will decide; as well also the [illegible] part of the same United States (on whose loyalty Mexico depends) due to her the justice which is her due, and which (meaning the northern part of the United States) is endeavoring to overthrow the present Government, representing it as an [illegible] to the interests of their personal sentiments.

In resulting therefore from all that has been said, that all that is required by the Mexican Government to prevent Mexico from securing the existence of peace, as will appear, a manifest violation of the law of nations [illegible] into this, that it should be prevented to consummate the annexation of a great part of the territory of a friendly power, which it has created for 20 years, resorting to that kind of [illegible] which, as are the means used and resulting [illegible] by negotiations, on the part of the Republic, on the other hand, to the said [illegible] the [illegible] and determination of which the Government of the United States has engaged to be in its disposition [illegible] the Government of Mexico can not and ought not omit to take to succeed to secure and accomplish it until the [illegible]. The Undersigned therefore has order to submit the [illegible] which he [illegible] to manifest to Mr [illegible] with which he [illegible] of the [illegible] which he, according to the [illegible] given here by the [illegible] and to of her [illegible], [illegible] to him

The Government of the Undersigned then can, and has [illegible] to manage the relations of friendship, which it desires to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

force of the world, or even the liberal interest of a cause herself. On the contrary, the measure was adopted in case of peace necessarily growing out of the physical position of the country and the character of her population, and equally important as one of security to citizens for protection and apprehension respecting the future agitation of the question of boundary.

And it is not the intention of the undersigned to state at large, nor their necessity, the reasons taken by his Government of the question of annexation and was foreign to Texas and the United States, and to which the attention of this Government was invited in his note of the 6th instant, and which relate to the question not now connected to their discussion.

The citizens residing in Nacogdoches made of her duty and true interest, threaten to consider the United States as an aggressor because of their acknowledgement of the independence of Texas, and the exercise of the right to treat with her for territory, the answer expect a more satisfactory explanation than has been already given; and in no event can it be supposed that the act ordered the United States to a declaration the necessity of annexation.

That while the United States are thus necessarily a witness to the hostile action of citizens, their Government reasonably considers itself justified in the belief that Texas herself will maintain her connection with the cause of annexation, at least at least, as not to consider it now as abandoned on account of the late action of the citizens of the United States upon it.

The undersigned doubts not that he has fully satisfied the observations of these the measures of annexation which is still pending before the Congress of the United States has not been strengthened by the recent proceedings in Texas which, undertaking to interpose, as received from the Congress entered before their constitutional in the United: and considering also the confidence with which the friends of peace rely upon the increased strength of both governments, the source it is entertained, and the more thoroughly the feelings on the part existence of Texas and the United States, it would be superfluous that it be declared that it is the duty of the United States to abstain from all measures which may be justly considered as a violation of the rights of Texas, and to employ the means with which the constitution has invested it to prevent such violations. Texas will be received with joy by all who have sympathized with her in her struggle for independence.

With reference to the remark of the recent decision of the United States Court in favor of the citizens of Nacogdoches, as a ground for the interposition of this Government in favor of foreign Governments, who have no right to the appointment of their own by the treaty of the 12th of February, 1819, between the United States and Spain, and to which the attention of this Government was invited in the note of the 6th instant, and which relate to the question not now connected to their discussion.

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Washington Dec 16. 1844

To the Senate

and House of Reps of Texas

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Reps,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, which will explain to you the present condition of our foreign relations, and the measures which have been taken to procure the acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas by the United States, and to effect a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the two countries. I refer you to the report of the Secretary of State for the views which I entertain upon the subject of annexation, and for the reasons which induce me to withhold from the present session of Congress any recommendation in favor of the measure.

Sam. Houston

Legation of the United States

Washington, Texas, Dec. 15th 1844

To His Excellency Sam. Houston

President of the State of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Executive, a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State of the United States and myself, relative to the negotiation of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Texas.

I have also the honor to inform you that the President of the United States has given me full powers to negotiate a treaty of annexation between the United States and Texas, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of that duty, whenever the Government of Texas shall be prepared to appoint Commissioners to meet me for the purpose.

I have also to inform you that the President of the United States has given me instructions to propose to the Government of Texas, that the troops now on the Rio Grande, under the command of General Taylor, shall be withdrawn to the Nueces, and that the latter river shall be the boundary between the two countries, during the pendency of the negotiations for annexation.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, Sir, your obedient servant

Isaac Van Zandt

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult and of the Memorial accompanying it, asking for information in regard to any possible title which may exist in the United States to the land claimed by the Mexican Government for the Mission of San Luis Rey, and also a copy of my reply to the same.

I am Sir

Your obt Servt

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult and of the Memorial accompanying it, asking for information in regard to any possible title which may exist in the United States to the land claimed by the Mexican Government for the Mission of San Luis Rey, and also a copy of my reply to the same.

In reply I have to state that the Mission of San Luis Rey was founded in the year 1798 by Padre Fermin Lasuen, then President of the Missions, and was dedicated to the Spanish King of that name. It was one of the most prosperous of the Missions, and at the time of the secularization of the Missions in 1834 was in charge of Padre Antonio Peyri, who remained in charge of it until 1846, when he left the country. The Mission was then in charge of Padre Vicente Pascual Oliva, who remained in charge of it until 1847, when he left the country. The Mission was then in charge of Padre Vicente Pascual Oliva, who remained in charge of it until 1848, when he left the country. The Mission was then in charge of Padre Vicente Pascual Oliva, who remained in charge of it until

on most cases of accounts to consist of items and the copies of those accounts which rendered [illegible] to examination to assist at the discussion of the measure.

The House meeting soon, according to present arrangement, came up to day, on the above for discussion. Whether Mr Archer will be enabled to the floor will be scarcely known before the debates, for [illegible] great interest in all that concerns the really important subject.

The recent correspondence between Mr Pakenham the British Minister in Mexico and Mr Upshur, the American Secretary of State, had caused to create much interest. Mr Upshur wrote under the confident expectation that Texas would be united shortly to the Republic, and that his defeat will have a tendency to moderate the tone of the American discussion, and perhaps induce them to withdraw the insulting and highly offensive note.

Letter of Texas has not yet arrived.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration,
Your obedient Servant

Thos J Raymond

Department of State
Washington 23rd December 1844

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of a Res[illegible] adopted by the Senate on the 16th inst, calling on the President for [illegible] information in regard to the public debt and the public lands of Texas [illegible] I would, particularly, to the two subjects of inquiry, first whether the public debt of Texas has been increased since the signature of the treaty of annexation, or [illegible], and second, whether there are any outstanding grants of the public domain since that period.

In reference to these enquiries, if you have any information in addition to that heretofore communicated by the Texian plenipotentiaries, relative to the boundary of the territories to the other subjects referred to in the resolution, it would also be desirable to communicate the same to the Department.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant

signed J C Calhoun

Copy
Thos J Raymond, Esq
Ms Ms Ms

Copy of the Resolutions referred to in the above note.

In the Senate of the United States Dec 16 1844.
Resolved that the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the Government of Texas has created any [illegible] debt since the ratification of the treaty of annexation, and if so, to what amount, and whether any grants of the public domain have been made since that period.

are accustomed to see by the above Proclamation, that the Government of Texas is not a little in debt, and that all of its officers and the other employees connected with the administration of the Government, but until recently a part, or perhaps the whole of the Army and Navy, have been supported by the Government of the United States, which sum has been added to the debt of Texas, and however unpleasant, for which the faith of that Republic stands pledged and is decided to be included

I have the honor to be with the most distinguished consideration

your obedient Servant

Chas. J. Ingersoll

Legation of Texas.
Washington D. C. May 4th 1845

Hon. Thomas Allen
&c &c &c

Sir,

Your dispatch of the 9th ultimo to Hon James Reily, was laid before Congress in this City, announcing the fact, that on that day a new Administration of the Government of Texas had commenced, was sent out to the Department.

I have communicated this change of Administration to the Secretary of State of the United States, with such expressions of friendship and consideration on the part of the President towards this Republic and its Representative near the Government of America, that I am sure will be received with the same feelings by the Government of Texas, and I am gratified in being able to inform you that the Secretary of State has expressed a desire that I should remain at my post for the present.

I have also informed the President that I had received the official notice of the appointment of Mr. Kenney as Minister Plenipotentiary to this Republic, but that owing to the absence of Congress from the City, although I had a full opportunity of communicating with the President, I had not presented my credentials.

The resolutions passed by the Congress of Texas, that were the cause and the occasion of my leaving the City, although I had a full opportunity of communicating with the President, I had not presented my credentials.

The resolutions of the Congress of Texas, referred to in your letter of the 9th instant, I have not received, but I am informed by Mr. Kenney that he has them in his possession, and that he will present them to the President on his arrival in Washington, which will be in a few days. The Minister from Texas to the United States, Mr. Reily, left Washington for Texas on the 23rd instant, and will not return to Washington.

I have also to inform you that Mr. Kenney has not yet presented his credentials to the President, but that he will do so on the 8th instant.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration,

Your most obedient Servant

Chas. J. Ingersoll

[illegible] which, would [illegible] to be [illegible], do not exhaust [illegible] the [illegible] relations [illegible] which [illegible] to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Copies of the water Users
Association Bank Cheque Books

Chief Engineer & Director
Surface Irrigation Branch of State Rivers
of the Department of Crown

Chief Engineer & Officers of the Water Users
Association to the Commencement of the Annual Meeting.

Copies of the Balance Sheet and Statement
of Receipts and Payments

Copies of Notices of Meetings

Copies of Resolutions passed at Meetings

Copies of Notices of Motion

Copies of Minutes of Meetings

Copies of Rules

Copies of Orders

Copies of Agreements

Copies of Contracts

Copies of Plans

Copies of Specifications

Copies of Tenders

Copies of Reports

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Copies of Bank Statement Entries

Copies of Bank Reconciliation Statement Entries

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To the Citizens

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The Texas Legislature

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec 4th 1845

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
City of Texas

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Department of State of the United States the enclosed communication addressed to me by the Secretary of War, in relation to the Texian Prisoners now confined in the City of Mexico, and have to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Government of Texas.

I have the honor to be very respectfully
your very obt servt

J. Pickett
Chargé d'Affaires of the U States.

Legation of Texas
Washington Dec 4th 1845

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
City of Texas

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I have the honor to be very respectfully
your very obt servt

J. Pickett
Chargé d'Affaires of the U States.

28th Congress
2nd Session

[Congress of the United States.
In the House of Representatives, March 1st 1845]

Resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House such information as he may possess as to the number of the militia ordered into the service of the United States, in the months of January and February 1843 and 1844, with the amounts of money actually paid out of the Treasury to each State for the same years, also, the proportion of those deficiencies occasioned by the number of persons who were exempted from militia duty which if so deducted would reduce the quotas of said States, respectively, and the estimated number of men, rank and file, which remains unprovided for, to sustain the credibility and acknowledged claims of Ohio, to the same extent given in the year 1839.

Attest. S. B. Franks,
Clerk

[illegible]

Comptroller's Office
Washington 23rd January 1844

Sir,

In reply to your note of the 22nd instant, I have the honor to furnish the following statistical information.

It appears by President Houston's last annual Message, that the Expenditures of the Congress of Texas, that the expenditures of the Govt. for all purposes during the administration up to the 1st of November last was $1,818,382 leaving the Revenue of the present year to meet a deficiency of $466,209.18. The receipts during the same period $466.158.09 leaving a balance after carrying on the Government for the last three years of $51,248.91

It appears by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury dated the 4th of September 1843, that the importations reported at the custom houses from the 1st of January 1842 to the 31st of July 1843, amounted to $417.205.32. The exports during the same period $415.768.55.

I have not been able to obtain an accurate statement of the duties collected during the year ending the 1st of November 1842, but it can be fairly estimated at $30.000. From that time to the 31st of July 1843. a period of nine months the duties collected amounted to $102.450.60. The direct taxes assessed in 1843 was $49.897.93, but how much of the same has been collected I am not informed.

According to the Tax returns of 1843 the slave population was 92.410. The increase since then I have at present no means of ascertaining.

From the 1st of August 1842 to the 31st of July 1843 there entered the ports of Texas 293 vessels and there cleared during the same period 288.

By the last report of the Secretary of Texas dated the 4th of December 1843 it appears that the importations reported at the Custom Houses for the year ending 31st Dec. 1842 amounted to $686.303.03. The exports during the same time $610.119.34. The amount of duties collected on importations was $201.413.30 The expenditures during the same period $23.331.40. leaving a surplus of $177.861.85.

The amount of direct taxes assessed during the year 1842 was $30.912.12 The tax returns have not yet been made there returns of the amount collected.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you renewed assurances of my most respectful consideration.

Chas A. Raymond

To the Honorable
Geo. W. Calhoun
Sec. of State
Washington

Joint Resolution?

Declaring the terms on which Congress will admit Texas into the Union as a State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ask a short visit with me to Mr Jarnac, at the French Legation here, for an explanation on the subject of the affairs of Texas; who he says has received despatches from Genl Hamilton, the contents of which will also, of course, be communicated to me. I am sure you know that hitherto that the French Government have learned the willingness expressed by Santa Anna to the British Minister at Texas to recognize the Independence of Texas - Baron de Bourgoing supposes it not necessary at present to know the diplomatic acts as mentioned in my despatch. But if the French Minister has come to the conclusion after saying as he did to Genl Hamilton as my last, that the French Government were ready to go the whole length proposed by the British, I am at a loss to conjecture, unless, as entertained, upon the supposition that the consent of Santa Anna to recognize the Independence of Texas will supersede the necessity of that measure. It will be known, however, from the despatches that Mr Guizot declares it to be the settled policy of the King's Government to unite with that of Her Britannic Majesty in the accomplishment of the great measure of the separate Independence of Texas - which the two Governments look upon as a matter of great interest, both to the commercial and political interests of the parties concerned. And Mr Guizot adds that it is the more necessary that the sentiments of the King's Government should be made known, from the publication of certain documents on the other side of the Atlantic, calculated to unsettle the public mind on this subject. Mr Guizot also speaks of a moral guarantee which the two Governments will have given to Texas, of all their endeavours shall unfortunately be unsuccessful to annexation to the United States, the force of which I do not clearly comprehend - and I asked his Excellency to explain to me what he understood by it, and I think he was about as much at a loss as myself to understand it. One of his solicitations however, I was instructed to urge, was the true position which it was intended to be maintained by - that the two Governments having induced Texas to withdraw her proposition for annexation, would rest under a strong moral obligation to persevere in their efforts to uphold her independence shall be successfully assailed - I mention this to show the construction given to this remark by the Count de Aberdeen You will of course give it your own interpretation.

The Count remarked to me that Her Majesty's Government were willing to go much further - but at present, they did not think it would be wise to go further, because of the clamour raised in the United States about the arbitrary conduct of England with regard to Texas - that as the Americans were vigilant about the matter, either matters could not, with any plausibility, be attributed to either. I remarked to His Excellency that there was a certain paragraph in the despatch to Capt Elliot, the publication of which would be incompatible with the views of Government would do more good in Texas at this moment, or tend to counteract the fresh blast that it was said the charge affaires in Texas is about to sound, on the occasion to which Mr Van Zandt alluded - that it would be well to counteract further the influence of this, which was very decided on that subject. He replied that Genl Hamilton was at liberty to use any part or the whole of the despatch in any way he thought proper

I have the honor to be,

With great respect

Your obt Servt

(Signed) H. Fox

Sir

I have the honour to enclose herewith the [illegible] of the Municipal Council, and am directed to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Governor in Council for his consideration.

A majority of the Councillors are strongly opposed to the scheme as proposed, but the Council have decided to submit it to the Governor in Council in order that the views of the ratepayers may be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Chairman.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have the honour to enclose herewith the minutes of the Municipal Council, and am directed to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Governor in Council for his consideration.

A majority of the Councillors are strongly opposed to the scheme as proposed, but the Council have decided to submit it to the Governor in Council in order that the views of the ratepayers may be ascertained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Chairman.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In my conversation from your Excellencies when last there, I was desired to enter into negotiations with the Government both of England and France, with a view to the modification of the Stipulations of existing treaties in case I succeeded in the principle object of those negotiations upon terms more favorable than are allowed by the present treaties. or obedience to this instruction I brought an interview with the Count of Aberdeen on the evening of the 8th inst. and delivered to his Lordship an official note on the subject. in the first conversation of the business the Minister seemed entirely averse, even to the discussion of the matter, and remarked that there was already a treaty existing between the two Countries which seemed sufficiently to provide for all negotiable subjects - that it would be rather an awkward business to go to making new treaties with a nation which had as little regard to those already existing &c. That we should await the result of the negotiations for annexation, which he had been informed were still pending between the United States and Texas, and a good deal more to the same purport. On this it replied that it was known had negotiated a treaty of Annexation with the United States for which she found her justification in the circumstances which surrounded her, and which I had explained to him in a former conference; but that I could address his Lordship on information in regard to pending negotiations with other countries it was true that some action was likely to be had by the Congress of the United States on the subject. but that the Texan Government was taking no action whatever on it. In confirmation of which I referred him to the valedictory and the inaugural addresses of the retiring and present Presidents of Texas. I could not, however, give him positive assurance of any of the measures now pending in the American Congress for the admission of Texas should Annexation not be the result - that she could not enter into the Union - All I could say was that Texas was now acting for herself as an independent nation, as much so as if she had never contemplated admission into the United States; that the negotiations of her existing treaties were not conclusive against, and nothing to make new engagements and in accordance of the course pursued by other nations. I observed to me that something perhaps might be made out of Yucatan with which there is difficulties to annexation, and which I would endeavour to carry pacific negotiations should it succeed in separating from the Mexican Confederation. I further observed to him that the Congress of the United States: At any rate at present has the right of the first refusal of Texas, and that any negotiations with other countries would necessarily be subject to the condition, that Texas should not accept the offer of annexation. I further observed to him that the Government of Texas had no wish to embarrass the existing treaty between the two countries or had suggested, that such, or what with the assurances, entire disposition had professed to go, after the already conferences given - that it would be unnecessary to carry pacific negotiations further at present. I observed to him that I was authorized to say to any Government, and that it was known to the people of Texas, that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty was ready to conclude the existing treaty between the two countries on the principle of Reciprocity, that such, or what with the assurances

In the course of further conversation Mr. Crockett said to me that his Majesty's Government only fell a strong article in the constitution of Texas, that they had created themselves faithfully and honestly to respect the differences between her and Mexico; and this not, as had been thought on the other side of the Atlantic, from selfish and ambitious motives, or with a view to obtain an undue influence in the councils of that country. It was true England expected to reap the advantage of extended trade and commerce with Texas when it was a free and unfettered nation, but that the British Government wished to see their former independent for her own sake. She had manifested so much anger and so much determination to gain certain conditions of her becoming one free and great nation, and England wished to see her such. I remarked to his Lordship that the conversation between himself and Lord Brougham in the House of Lords some time since, on the subject of the abolition of slavery

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Ft Reynolds 6 Oct 1865

Treaties of China
Ratifications exchanged Nov 23 1865

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States to China deems it necessary to call the attention of the Department of State to the fact that no official communication has been received by this Legation from Messrs Burlingame Seward & Macdonald since their visit to the Imperial Court of Pekin in the summer of 1868. Rumors of the most alarming character have been current in this city for some months past, and the Chinese Newspapers have published articles which indicate a hostile feeling on the part of the Government towards the United States. Under these circumstances I have thought it my duty to send a Special Messenger to Washington, bearing dispatches which will be found to contain all the information in my possession relative to the affairs of China.

Should Congress not think proper to make an immediate appropriation for the purpose of building a road from the Pacific to the Missouri River, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made of the most practicable route for a road, and to cause the same to be done as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant

To the Honorable Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Copy

Sir

I have received your letter of the 1st inst. enclosing a copy of the Report of the Board of Medical Officers assembled at this Station to examine into the circumstances and extent of the injuries received by Private Edward Hughes of the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment under your command, and I have to request that you will inform me whether you have any evidence to adduce in addition to that already before the Board, in support of the charge of cowardice preferred against the said Private Hughes.

I am Sir
Your obedient
Humble Servant

Lieut. Colonel
Commanding Royal Artillery

Lieut. Colonel Shadforth
Commanding 2nd Battalion
Fort Erie

Copy

Head Quarters
Niagara

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Humble Servant

Lieut. Colonel
Commanding Royal Artillery

Lieut. Colonel Shadforth
Commanding 2nd Battalion
Fort Erie

Legation of China
Mexico, March 13th 1879.

Sir,

The Hon. Evarts,
Secretary of State, &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock, the Foreign Secretary of State was kind enough to receive me in accordance with the request I had made to Prince Salm on Tuesday. I left my card at the door, and when I was announced I was at once admitted to the Minister's presence. I explained to him that I had called again to see the Minister, but could not see him. He understood, I have a note but received no answer after some days. I called again, but could not see him. I addressed him another note, but as I was requested not to call the interview Wednesday had told me that it would be. I might very well on this subject of Chinese affairs. That it was in some respect necessary to take some decided steps, and frighten a certain class of people in Mexico which I foresaw (mentioned), but before for. I would, if, I was willing to avert the consequences which I feared would result; I was told I must [illegible] and Foreign on the subject. He thanked me for my visit. He could see the subject. I complied. The conference lasted [illegible] yesterday morning, according me to [illegible], and in the course of the day another notifying me that [illegible] me to [illegible] at once. Although I did not need the visits I have mentioned to believe that Mr. Foster (to whom I had the opportunity of speaking) would [illegible] and I would call again to see the Minister, but could not see him. I addressed him

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America.

Sir and Brother:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have been duly received and accredited by the Government of Mexico as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States of Mexico, and that I am now ready to enter upon the duties of my mission.

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Government to express to your Excellency the sincere desire of Her Majesty to maintain the most friendly relations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America, and to cultivate the most intimate and cordial intercourse between the two countries.

I am also instructed by Her Majesty's Government to express to your Excellency the hope that the Government of the United States of America will be disposed to receive favorably any representations which I may have to make to it on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and to give full credence to any communications which I may have to make to it on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, especially when I may assure your Excellency that Her Majesty entertains the most friendly feelings towards the United States of America, and that Her Majesty's Government will always be ready to cultivate the most friendly relations with the Government of the United States of America.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Lionel Sackville West

His Excellency
Grover Cleveland,
President of the United States of America.

Sir and Brother:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have been duly received and accredited by the Government of Mexico as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States of Mexico, and that I am now ready to enter upon the duties of my mission.

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His Excellency
Grover Cleveland,
President of the United States of America.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

between the two Governments. He said as soon as the press of business consequent upon the commencement of a new administration was over, he would take pleasure in furnishing me with the collection of "American State papers," and other public documents, if there were any such under the control of his Department.

On Friday, last, I had an interview with him at the Department of State, and among other things mentioned the Swisely and Red River cases, and requested him when he should reply to my note to Mr Calhoun, of the 10th Ultimo, communicating the evidence on the last named case, to inform me what disposition had been made of them by Congress, and especially whether or not any appropriation had been made for the payment of the indemnity claimed in those cases by the Texian Government. To which he remarked that his time had been so much occupied on Cabinet Council and in receiving and deciding upon applications for office, that he had been unable to take up any of the back business of his Department, but assured me that on his return from Pennsylvania, where he is going this week to remain only a few days, he would examine into the cases referred to and communicate to me their condition. I understood from the Committee of "Ways and Means," to whom was referred the correspondence and evidence in those cases, that no report whatever was made thereon, assigning as a reason, the laziness of the period at which they received the evidence.

I have succeeded in collecting together a mass of valuable historic documents, comprising reports of Congressional Committees, Heads of Departments, &c &c and have this day forwarded the box containing them to your Department, via Baltimore, care of N H Williams Esq, our Consul, with directions to have them shipped by the first safe opportunity to Galveston

Mr Brower Texian Consul N.Y. to whom I granted leave of absence for a few months has returned from Europe and re-assumed the duties of his Office.

I hope it may be in my power to reach Texas by the 1st of May, next.

With the sentiments of highest consideration,
I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Yr obdt Servt
Chas V. Raymond

Washington, Texas.
31st March 1845.

Hon Ebenezer Allen
Attorney General of Texas.
&c &c &c

The undersigned, Charge d' Affaires of the United States, has the honor to transmit herewith, to the Hon Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas and charged ad interim with the direction of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Joint Resolution which has been recently adopted by the Congress of the United States for the Annexation of Texas to the Union

proceeds of the city taxes and annual expenditures of revenue can be devoted. But of the latter every dollar thus withdrawn from necessary disbursements will have to be supplied by loans. Because deficiencies attending efforts to obtain loans would be the disgrace of the respective Governments to which they belong, in the present state of the United States, as before stated, to meet the guarantees on the part recognized, as it came from the House of Representatives, which contains provisions possible and unfit as an overture to peace, and which of adopted by her, places the sea coast of the two countries beyond the possibility of defence

The great question then is on the basis of peace. The disposition of Texas herself, whether she can be restored to the bosom of the Confederacy, and take her station with the other sisters of the confederacy, or will remain with those on the other side of the Rio Grande, as an independent power, or whether, abandoning altogether, she is to see the dangers of a disjunct career, at a period of the affairs of the world when the forces of a different system of Government are urged by the most powerful motives to resist the extension of the republican principle.

The undersigned doubts not that there are objections to the course of proceeding, which, in the ordinary circumstances, ought to be obviated before a final step towards peace is adopted. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and the objections when weighed in the scale of importance with the magnitude of the interests involved in the success of the measure, become secondary in their character, and may readily be reconciled with the nature of events required them. If annexation should now be lost, it may never be recovered. A patriotic and intelligent people, in the moment of a crisis of general validity, if they commit a fatal mistake, or neglect their duty, may lose, have never known to fail in making the proper reparation. If they have in this instance, made proposals of Union to Texas, on terms which deprive her of means that should be exclusively hers, to enable her to pay the debt contracted in the war for her independence, it has been unintentional, and no assurance, from the Undersigned can be needed to give value to the anticipation that such an error will be corrected, whenever it is communicated to the Government of the United States.

It is objected, that Texas, in surrendering her revenues from customs parts with the ability to put into effective organization her State Government. This argument must result from an erroneous examination of the expenditures which the United States on the other hand will make on the navy in proportion to necessary on the sea coast of Texas, to protect and facilitate her commerce on the sea coast of which numerous bays and rivers, and on the navigation necessary to guard her extensive frontier against the invasion of a foreign enemy. The expenditures for these and many other objects will be common to the Treasury of the Union, and not from what appears it can be seen that the necessary means for the support of the State Government, and the government can only be as great as they were are, but in reality increase by the extension of population, and the government can only secure these the security against foreign invasion

So, likewise the part of the United States, it must be expected that the assistance of the troops which may be required by Texas to keep down Indians, shall be regarded the Federal Government be restored. It is obvious to suppose that the Indians will be the cause of hostilities but it is the policy of the United States to prevent a necessity of occupations of the territories by troops, which would subject the Treasury to heavy charges for the support of large bodies of troops at a distance from the seat of Government, and from the means of supply. Nor can it be supposed that the United States will not be disposed to afford to Texas the security against foreign invasion, which is the object of the annexation. The navy of the United States, and the fortifications of the principal harbors, will constitute a security on the coast, and in the event of war with a foreign power, the United States will

[illegible] national unit, that they are indispensably necessary to [illegible]

And whereas it is right to show attention to such [illegible] [illegible] particularly to unfortunate [illegible] who have been called to [illegible] the dangers of the sea, and have suffered in the service of their country; also declaring that it is the sincere wish of the people of the United States to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, and that they will view with regret every departure from this just and liberal policy, unless forced upon them by the necessity of defending their rights and territory from injury and aggression; and that the Congress will always be ready to receive propositions of a just and honorable character, made by any nation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such relations between the United States and other nations as may be compatible with their rights, interest, honor and safety; and that the Congress will always be ready to cultivate such friendly intercourse with other nations as may be mutually beneficial, and to [illegible] the [illegible] of nations, whenever it can be done consistently with the rights, interest and honor of the United States, and that they will always be ready

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Agency of Crow
Washington Street Salt Lake

Gen Chas Cushman
Indian Agt
Ute.

Sir

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the official perusal of Colonel Kenly Inspector Genl to me by my Government escort ordered by the Secretary of War the letter to accompany it to you for the information of your Government, it appears that at the two Indian attacks upon the emigrant trains by the Comanches on the Canadian river, one child was killed and the other brought to me with the expectation of receiving a reward for its restoration to its friends, but as I am not authorized to pay for the child, and as it is probable that its friends will be found among the Indians who committed the murder, I have thought it best to retain it in my charge until I receive instructions from the War Department.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of high consideration,
your most obedient servant.

Chas E Raymond

Memorandum

On the 19th January the Comanche Chief Pah-hah-quo, with his son Pah-o-ah-to and others arrived at the Indian store on the Rio Las Animas with the last division, the child and the children had been stolen by some of the bands who were there that he ascertained - that it was necessary to the welfare and the safety of his people and the other chiefs of his band - that as soon as it could be brought to him the child, had been brought to them and restored they ought to be restored to her mother - that the girl, older to the child, needs on the whole the rest of fatigue, as their flight was rapid and long, and that the child should be taken to the Indian country in the Spring - on the 23rd January in a large council with Indians chiefs he was entirely silent and [illegible] for by the Chiefs and others [illegible] and on the 5th of February stated on charge of a similar [illegible] to be restored to the mother at Denver where he received his [illegible] the day previous on the discovery of the death of the father in the presence also of Pah-o-ah-to [illegible] and sworn by the Commanches."

citizens. General Houston indorses me that he has already communicated to you a dispatch of the death of the commissioners at the seat of government, and also his intelligence of the resignation of Santa Anna & the succession of Genl Hamilton to the Presidency of Mexico, which news produces there as much excitement as the news of the battle of San Jacinto & the capture of Santa Anna.

Our negotiations to be satisfactory can only be brought with effect by the Mexican Government being fully impressed with the fact, that nothing less than the recognition of our independence by Mexico without delay will satisfy our people, and that such a recognition if accepted by us, will be faithfully adhered to and observed.

As to our objects that Mexico is in fact left to the authorities of Texas and a reconciliation already forwarded to it. The good offices of this Government do not seem likely to accomplish any thing more. If the Mexican Government do not wish to acknowledge our Independence, it will be for our interest to maintain ourselves. If they will remain so. If they decide to pursue the policy of reconciliation and commissioners be appointed, the duties assigned - at least the former act of it.

In the next communication Mexico being in charge of the affairs of Texas, shall then proceed to the terms of any arrangement, stipulating the extent of that Government & all its rights back for a settlement of the boundaries of the Republic Texas, but Mexico being on the ground & possessing military & naval power & backed by such a force & in such circumstances, & Texas being far off, & without the power to maintain a separate establishment, it will be for them to consult the peace of Christendom & make the sacrifice of their just rights

I remain the honor to be

Your most obedient

Servant

Samuel Swartwout

The Undersigned

Executors of Estate
Probated in Kay Co.

The Undersigned

The undersigned has received copy of the Petition of the Executors and the Undersigned do waive the issuance and service of Summons and Notice of Hearing on said Petition and do enter their appearance herein and consent to the Court hearing said Petition at any time.

The undersigned and himself of the owners of the

Legislature of the United States
November Session 1787.

Hon. Thomas Fitzsimons
Chairman of Committee
of the whole House
on the Petition of Clark.

Sir

The Undersigned, Engineer & Officers of the United States who have served in the Artillery of the late Army, beg leave to offer to the Consideration of the Honorable the Legislature the following proposals for the Encouragement of Officers to the Army, and to the Expediency which are inseparable from the Execution and Encouragement of their proposals.

At the Close of the late Glorious War, the Undersigned when they first presented the Memorial to which the proposals of Adherence to the first Establishment as the Terms of their Services, became due and Officers unfortunately Impracticable with Propriety to the Circumstances of the Country. Another reflection confirmed the Correctness of that Practice, and it was then conceived that the Terms adopted as the one most Expedient to Give a permanent Body to the Military and have all further Claims to Pay or Half Pay Pensions that on the Establishment of the first and second Sections the Proposals were to take place and that at a better Time the Question of Half Pay might Continue to future Legislative Agreements after Peace and Economy should Dictate a Relief to Merit.

What Ideas Others may have entertained the Rewards ought to be, a little Reflection will Convince Them, and it is always safe to wait for those Judges to Whom the Constitution has Referred Decision. Since, notwithstanding the Opinions & Remarks in the Letter written They may be Wrong Misapplied and the Application in the Execution of the Establishment Plan may Defeat which could never be Supposed. Of that Kind it seems the Objections with the Number of Officers Pay and Expence and it seemed the Objections to be Obviated Hereafter when They can be Ascertained without Injustice, with all the Information and Light which can be obtained from the Records and Experience of both Services. What the Number of Years as a State, The Party Establishment by the Number of the Troops in Pay Posts Garrisons &c will have Reference thereto to the Number of Years of the Engagement. It may be Recollected and it may be expected that with the Accession of so large a Country to the Union of the Union, and from Those good and liberal Terms which have never yet failed to bring to a National Service, Every Necessary Aid, Supply and Support of all Kinds that may be Required Expedient or Expedient to the Views and Duties of the Union after the Ratification of the Proposals Others may Object to the Delay of the Increase which is to Take Place to the Years of Natural Termination of Proposals and their Object to Obviate Such Inconveniences Has Suggested Some Expedient which may be Necessary to Form Observance and Accept and Support to Some the Ratio Based that Larger Pay Little Received Accounted, and the Rank of the Officers in Case of Death by the Deficiency of Pay Engagements by the Law and Administration of the Proper Board Ground Pension.

What Should the Encouragement or Rewards of the Soldiers which Seem to Reasonable, Invited after Peace Specific Confidence Can Refer to the Judges Qualifications of the Parties, and of the Propriety of the Rewards Under the Circumstances of the Union, and from Those good and liberal Terms which have never yet failed to bring to a National Service, Every Necessary Aid, Supply and Support of all Kinds that may be Required Expedient or Expedient to the Views and Duties of the Union after the Ratification of the Proposals Others may Object to the Delay of the Increase which is to Take Place to the Years of Natural Termination of Proposals and their Object to Obviate Such Inconveniences Has Suggested Some Expedient which may be Necessary to Form Observance and Accept and Support to Some the Ratio Based that Larger Pay Little Received Accounted, and the Rank of the Officers in Case of Death by the Deficiency of Pay Engagements by the Law and Administration of the Proper Board Ground Pension.

and every section to all the clauses of the Treaty capable thereof, and that
to the extent said on the Texas footing and be administered under the Texas
Constitution, the only remedy to which the Texas Indians would be driven
would be to discharge her public debt and withdraw herself from the Union
Government and State Government.

It is understood by foregoing to exclude the jurisdiction, also of
land, to all claims to the better Indians and grants, surveys of title passed and
actually made by the Texas and will have the right to act upon it. The Court to decide
in this the good faith with which may be done on the sections should be viewed as
not to include any claims respecting the fairness of the Consideration of the Land Office.
The report is also directed to the financial measures of Reconstruction, which we most earnestly
call on the Congress to the consideration of a detailed matter as respects which there
may be a variety of those of the Union. Of the Reconstruction, Congress to proceed, even to
make the case, more of the Provisions of the first and second sections of that law,
depending upon the admission by the Congress of the United States, of every defective
Confederate, or other disabled person, the measure of Reconstruction might be reduced
to the Union by the Congress. All the delay which it would be on the part
of those disposed to it to make. Every question, if made a condition of admission,
might cause the objection from members of Congress who would make more of
it to their Constituents to allow Texas to be admitted as a State. Such members
may be influenced by the fairness of the Congress to the country would make
objection. It will be for the Congress to decide. After the measure, however,
is the duties of Texas to be fulfilled to literally all the provisions of
the Union, we do not to be suspected that they will allow that objection

to have a regard to the Treaty of Texas there of the Constitution should pass and
where the Congress of the Union of Texas may be invited to be disposed of
the Union of Texas may be consistent with the provisions of Reconstruction but as a
matter of fact, the Congress of the Union of Texas may be disposed of

for instance the Convention which making the said Treaty must
and thereby with the power of the Constitution will, to ascertain and calculate the part
of the Union which may think that they will accept a proposition made
to the Congress of the Union of Texas, the United States to have proceedings
will be to make the Congress of the Union, and the right to reduced more of
the Union which may be consistent with the provisions of Reconstruction but as a
of the United States in the Congress of the Union of Texas may be disposed
to make the provisions of the Union of Texas may be disposed of
the Union of Texas may be disposed of the Union of Texas may be disposed of
the Union of Texas may be disposed of the Union of Texas may be disposed of

[illegible] the necessary expenses, that [illegible] the necessary expenses to be incurred in the performance of the duties assigned by the Secretary of War, in relation to the Indians, and to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the warrant of the Secretary of War, on the requisite vouchers to be first given to the Auditor of the Treasury.

Referring at the same time to the communication, dated January 4th 1845, from the Secretary of War, to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of the Choctaw Indians, praying for the establishment of a Choctaw Agency, and for the appointment of a Choctaw Agent, and for the purchase of a Choctaw Reservation, and for the establishment of Trading Houses, and for the appointment of Interpreters, and for the payment of certain claims, and for the establishment of Schools, and for the appointment of Blacksmiths

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

claim to land in Texas, the undersigned has the fullest confidence, that the Government and nation of the Lone Star will be promptly rejected.

If however contrary to their expectations, the invasion should be made by a larger force than it would be prudent for the present Executive to rely upon, the undersigned does not doubt that the Patriotism of the Country will call into the field such additional aid from the Texas militia as will be sufficient to repel the invaders. The militia of the Texas militia, have called out to be combined with the regular forces of the United States, for the purpose of defending the Texas territory from the depredations which may be committed by the Indians.

It would be gratifying to the undersigned to communicate any other information which may be called for by the Government of the United States, but as he is unwilling that he can, by any act of his, add anything to the views by which the Government must be guided in the present unfortunate difficulty with the Mexican Republic, he will refer it to the United States, and endeavour to restore her health, which has been greatly impaired by recent exposure.

In the Executive office to repeat to the Hon. Allen the assurance of my high regard & consideration, & respect, of the confidence necessary to secure the union between the States. And to the Hon. Allen, not only the gratitude of Texas as an State of the Union, but for the generous attention & kindness of the Government the President and all the members of the Cabinet.

And I am respectfully also the Confidential of your Excellency's most obedient & humble servant

Geo. W. Terrell

Secretary of the United States
Washington City

The Hon. Abel P. Upshur
Secretary of State of State.

The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the United States has the honor to inform the Hon. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, that having the necessity of addressing the Mexican Government on the 28th ult, that being the twenty eighth anniversary of the Declaration of Texas, which was to have been celebrated with such demonstrations of joy and festivity, as was not known in that place to rejoice to.

He did not, the undersigned, the Mexican authorities of the Province of Texas, made preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the Texas Revolution, both for the Government, both for the Texas Republic, and for the Texas Republic, and for the Texas Republic, and

of invasion we not unnecessarily, who that event it is not expected that detachments should be called from their homes into actual service

Satisfactorily that there may be a diffusion of opinion and misunderstood in Texas the undersigned has ordered them to be placed on depot at Galveston, subject to General Taylors orders, on requisitions for the troops may, when they will be furnished to the Texan Authorities with such requisitions as may also from the War Department for their orders when the troops are discharged Rations will be issued to the Volunteers while marching on service of the General Government, and tho' there is no apprehension from whence the threatened troops should, there is no reason to doubt that troops thus employed will be paid by Congress upon proper certificates being as troops would be who had been regularly called out to repel an invasion of any of the existing States.

I am likewise instructed to communicate to the Government of Texas that it is not the wish or purpose of the President to cancel the measures which that Government may deem necessary to defend the Country, but to guard against misunderstandings which may fatally disturb the harmony of Legislation it is deemed most advisable, that no Volunteers shall be mustered into the service of the United States, except such as may be required to fill up the regiments of the regular troops on that service all others will and ought to be instantly discharged

So much of your communication as refers to the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States, I am not authorized to discuss, and certainly what may be the dangers and exposures of Texas the undersigned cannot specifically point out. It has however been the information of the President of the United States by the return of the Texan Minister that the views and wishes of this Government on that subject

I have the honor to be

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To the Honorable [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The undersigned the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to inform the Secretary of State of the United States that he has recently been waited upon by Mr Rhoades Fisher a British merchant residing in this City to procure the following case to the attention of the Government of the Republic.

The Brother of Mr Rhoades Fisher for whom he is now acting, received some time in the year of 1841 a consignment of goods consisting principally of Blankets for sale here. This consignment to the amount of $8000.00 was entrusted to Commodore Moore for the service of the ship (the ship accompanying vessel) which the undersigned is relieved from any necessity of troubling his Excellency Secretary Calhoun with the fact that the case has been fully considered, and favorably disposed of by Congress in a joint resolution passed during the late session authorizing the [illegible]

Vouchers to the aforesaid account of $1599.60

The undersigned, however, appears to have been selected by the Executive, not as believed, upon any doubt as to the perfect fairness of the claims, but in accordance with some previous promise to which the Secretary had succeeded a necessity to adhere respecting the claims of citizens of this country. The undersigned is aware however, that the note in question has no reference to claims for indemnification on account of the subjects or citizens of other Countries are invested. Under so much the peculiar nature of this case, the length of time that it has already been suffered to accumulate by foreigners with claims to the President to be sufficient reasons for immediately ordering the payment without further delay.

The undersigned believes that the deathbed wishes which Mrs Elizabeth Chatfield and Thos agents Mr Charles Power have sustained in the Trade of Texas will be an additional motive with the President for the favorable disposal of this claim and indeed he collects from Mr Thomas Powers communications, that the early receipt of these funds would be of the greatest assistance to his Brother in the settlement of his affairs with his Agents in England. Mr Power has also mentioned the connection of the final and Real disposition of the Government upon this subject, and upon the whole the undersigned earnestly and confidently commends it to their favorable disposal.

I am dear Sir of the occasion to convey to Mrs Mitchel Smith the assurances of regard and distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be

Sir most obedient
and
faithful Servant
Charles Elliot.

Texas Sloop of War Austin
Galveston Bay 6th Dec 1841

Received on board the above ship and the schr Ewin Barnard and then sloop one thirty four and one hundred and forty Kegs of 25 lbs each, of Powder which I am to deliver on board the Brig Hector and the property of Mr Chas Power.

O. H. Moore
Comdg Texas Navy

Galveston 6 Dec 1841

Mr Charles Elliot

Texas to Chas Power Dr

1 keg 6 lbs powder Confiscated		$22.50	
140 kegs 25 " "	3500 lbs	541.25	1575 00
			$1577.50

Cash

C. H. Power
Received Texas 1 keg

Legislature of the United States
Washington Texas April 9 1845

Hon. [illegible]
Atty. Gen. of the Republic of Texas and
Secretary of State ad interim
&c &c

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the Hon. A. Dimmitt, Secretary of State of Texas, dated the 31st of March last and has referred to the undersigned until his recent arrival here.

The communication was in answer to the note of the undersigned dated the 29th of December last, in relation to the attempt of the Legislature of the State of Texas to exact duties from the vessels of the United States engaged in the coasting trade on the west bank of the Sabine, to enact duties from the vessels belonging to the United States navigating the waters of the Sabine river and bay, under the circumstances stated in that note, and to levy & collect the duties accordingly. The expectation that the Government and authorities of Texas would refrain from the exercise of powers under which that collector had acted until a full consideration of the question by the two governments could be had, and that in the event of the rights of citizens of the United States being violated by the collection of duties, full indemnity would hereafter be awarded to the sufferers. But it appears that the conduct of the authorities of Texas has been in direct violation of the agreement.

In the general observations made by the Hon. A. Dimmitt on the subject of the remarks on this subject, the undersigned regrets to find such reluctance on the part of the Government of Texas to admit the principles of international law, which are applicable to the case. The undersigned cannot but express his surprise that any doubt should be entertained by the Government of Texas as to the right of the United States to enact such laws for the collection of duties on the coasting trade between the ports of the United States, as they may think proper, without the consent of Texas, or any other power. This is a right conceded to all sovereign states, and is one of the necessary consequences of sovereignty. But it does not in any degree affect the right that was taken by the citizens of the United States, when they settled Texas, to settle themselves upon the waters of the United States, they were not bound to a part of Texas, but carried with them the waters of the United States, and charged with no marks of separation between Texas or any other waters.

If said vessels had sailed to Galveston, or any of the open roads of Texas, this complaint would not have been made and the observance of the revenue laws of Texas, would have been readily admitted. As far as the jurisdiction of Texas extends it is undoubtedly exclusive and absolute, and no restriction can be placed upon it without her consent; because such restriction, if imposed by another power would be a limitation of sovereignty, and a dismemberment of the State. But the undersigned cannot admit that such power was her superior. Such a principle is not to be understood and enforced, by all enlightened governments.

Final as the effect of these principles, applied to the waters on which it is conceded that the jurisdiction of the United States extends to water's mark on the West bank of the Sabine, and from thence to the sea? The undersigned cannot see how. That argument can make more plain the conclusion which the mere reading of the principles so obviously presents.

But the Hon. A. Dimmitt is of opinion, that the treaty which secures to the inhabitants of Texas the use of the waters of the Sabine cannot be a treaty, of the sort to which the boundary question did not extend. Such could not have been the understanding of the two high contracting parties to the treaty; for the same reason to the respective inhabitants of the two nations, the convenient use of the waters of this boundary for the purposes of navigation, extends the sovereignty of the one to the United States: nor is it likely that such is the construction of

the entrance into the ports, and who, but for this stipulation, might have been at any time deprived of it by the United States

Nor is this construction of the treaty altered, in the judgment of the undersigned, by the declaration of Mr Jefferson, that "the right to use a thing comprehends the right to the means necessary to its use, and without which it would be useless." That language has reference to the condition in which the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi would have been placed by a denial to them of the right to navigate that river to and from the mouth - a right enjoyed by them both before and after the revolution, which established the independence of the United States, and which was never abandoned, though its relinquishment was often insisted upon by the power possessing jurisdiction of the river south of the point where it left the boundary of the United States, until the purchase of Louisiana. But is there any analogy between this right and that now claimed by the Hon Mr Smith, for the enforcement of revenue regulations on the waters of the Sabine? Texas stands in the place of Spain, does not deny the competency of Spain to part with her jurisdiction over the Sabine. Mr Jefferson, in maintaining for the United States a claim to the free navigation of the Mississippi, never asserted that the United States could not relinquish it Texas possesses the right of navigation by consent of the sovereignty of Spain, and is bound in the exercise of it, not to interfere with the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr Jefferson never claimed the right to make the vessels of France or Spain pay tonnage duties at the mouth of the Mississippi, while the United States possessed jurisdiction there. Texas claims that right at the mouth of the Sabine, admitting at the same time that she has no jurisdiction there, and when it is obvious that the jurisdiction necessary to give the power to enforce that right was withheld, in order to avoid just such difficulties as this case now exhibits and which are inseparable from the concurrent authority of two separate nations over the same subject.

According to the treaty referred to, under which the respective rights of Texas and the United States on the subject of limits, are defined, and to which each is bound to have jurisdiction of all maritime locks happening on the waters of the Gulf, as above mentioned, Texas has no commercial port on that river, on the coast on which the Hon Mr Smith treads, as a place where commercial regulations can be enforced by her on the waters thereof. To the existence of such a port there would not exist the necessity or fact but jurisdiction of water, and it would be as reasonable to claim the right of jurisdiction from the inconveniences attending the want of it, as it would be for an individual having only an undivided estate in the river, to claim the fee in exclusive or superior title, because with this title he could not control the use. Spain voluntarily gave up this superior title, and now contends for the limited use for the use of her inhabitants. It is of no consequence by what terms, the treaty agrees that the "boundaries of Texas on the waters should be the limit of her jurisdiction, which should include on the Sabine the whole use the waters of that river. It is sufficient to say that by the treaty Texas chose to limit a part of Sabine as Texas river it was that part which bounds a port, the jurisdiction necessary to the use of the river. The language of the then Attorney is, that "he does not confine the "jurisdiction to the line of boundary" accord Texas for that purpose but the right to exercise a jurisdiction of the Sabine, to regulate the commerce of the port that includes the use of Texas only commercial in the waters which constitute a part. The treaty so regulates the power as of the port as contains mixed civil jurisdiction. The boundary between it is stated in the treaty the Texas frontier. Eastern boundary is established on land west and on water, although their rights "Texas extends over the water."

The defficiency in the account of the above described country
The necessity for procuring the accomplishment of that object
legislature or Texas a just, clear & reasonable line on the South
must be particularly evident to every candid citizen. There
There will be an immediate & the accession of settlers from every
of the United States, where the people cannot live on the land
and make off on the back country. Neither the proclamation
on the land, Texas is considered as a foreign
taken as the map shows to prevent - the way up the
to or from the country, without the payment of duties
The Texas farmer, next to the cotton and the
to enforce her regulations, but these
they advance an authority over the ocean
tion which a disadvantage of how much
ent cannot then be a question but the
Two of the states now are doing a
not encompasses with the right of the
use of these waters for the purpose
United States of our citizens
accessed by the treaty of 1819

The
carried on the
acquiring extensive
in equal one with Texas
to the exactions
Texas former of the
the west bank, and the
least the respective
made from the
tana and it
there would
duties in
from his Government on the subject. What a
two countries might be formed, with great
such grievances as the present. It is
convenient mode of preventing the introduction
of the Union of foreign merchandize, without the
collectible at her ports of entry on the Gulf of Mexico
vigilance. It is equally important to the United States
to check, as far as possible, against the
of Texas, which are now bounded often changed
in the Union, without any means of
the growth or production of Texas
exertion of such an act does not confer
the south. To connect it upon her own
in defence of their independence
The
enforced, will be satisfactory to the
laws as to make manifest the
all citizens as were present
all of treaty the

[illegible] the relations of the two Churches, to the bond of the common Lordship we do [illegible] always observed that no difference of the nature should occur to destroy the peace & prosperity the interests of the religious of both Country. And if the undersigned have omitted even a doubt on the point of this observance, whether to the Decree of the Most Reverend for the Catholics, in regard to their Marriage duties, he trusts, that for the present at least, the enforcement will not be attempted.

He has the honor to express to the above all Most Reverend of the Legation respect and regard, with which he is the most

Obt Servt

H. G. Somerton

Legation of Chile
Washington, 23d Sept. 1892

Sir

I am requested by the Baron de Santa Ana de Nieva, Secretary of State of the United States, that he has not yet received the Decree of Congress to which reference is made in the Memorandum of Treaty between the Government of the United States and that of Chile, the undersigned must call for the appointment of a day when he might have the honor of presenting his letter of credence.

I am to express to you, Sir, that the Government of Chile attaches the greatest importance to the speedy exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, and that it would have the disagreement as a position that he would not care to assume, as it will not do to [illegible] responsibility. I am [illegible]

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant

[illegible]

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that I have received your communication of the 22nd inst. in which you request to be informed when the Government will receive me in order that I may present to it the letter which accredits me as Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile near the United States. I am happy to inform you that the President will receive me on Monday next at 12 o'clock, at the Executive Mansion, when I shall have the honor of presenting to him the letter which accredits me as Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile near the United States.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant

[illegible]

Texas.

151 dated the 3d March, on that day

of the United States and the territory of which they will be entitled to the benefits and privileges of citizens of the United States

Texas.

Date From [illegible]

Dyn Lute

	Date	From whom	
	July 28th 1845	Buchanan Secr.	Dec of State. U.S. Permission to A.J. Donelson Chargé de affairs of the U. States to return home. - Communication of Annexation
216	Sept 6th	"	" His reply to Mr Lee on the presentation of his credentials as Chargé de affaires declining to receive him as such
223	Oct 21st	"	" Transmitting a communication from Mr Jenifer

Page Date Event

Date	From Whom	
Sept Dec 2nd 1844	Calhoun John C	Sent copy to citizens of the U.S. on the collector of the Port Rives District
35 Dec 23rd "	" " "	Transmitting a Resolution of Congress in reference to the Public Debt of Texas and Land Grants Resolution
41 June 8th 1845	" " "	Reply to notification of a new Administration in Texas
" " 22nd "	" " "	Reply in reference to two boys supposed to be held as prisoners by certain Indians
Feby 20th "	" " "	Transmitting orders issued in reference to the recapture of the Kickapoo Chiefs

82	May 20th 1845	Cypprey Baron Allegade	Transmitting the proposal of Mexico to recognize the Independence of Texas
84	May 19th 1845	Cuevas Louis G.	Agreeing to recognition of Texan Independence by Mexico
84	" 19th "	" " "	If Texas agrees to annexation to the U.S. the proposed recognition shall be void
104	July 29th 1845	Crawford T Hartley	To A.J. Donelson. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter in reference to a negro boy, the property of Dr J W Robertson, now in the Creek Nation

Face

Page	Date	Name	Subject
	Dec 6th 1841	Upshur A.P.	Charge de affairs & Correspondence between the U. State & Mexico in reference to a Invasion of Texas by Mexican Relations & Annexation
	Dec 10th	" " "	" " " In reference to refugees from the United States
33	" 10th	" " "	" " " Import Duty on Goods from the United States
34	" 13th	" " "	" " " Will call on to take leave for a visit to the U.S.
38	Jany 6th 1842	" "	" " " In reference to the withdrawal of the enquete to Duff Green from Consul at Galveston &c.
	" 20th "	" "	" " " In reference to Duff Green & a letter from him & Endorsed by Robt. Williams & others
48	" 21st "	" " "	Fenes reference to the receipt of Santa Anna in the winter of 1836-37
49	" 26th "	" " "	To A Rhodes to act as Vice Consul at Galveston
62	March 31st "	" " "	Transmitting the Joint Resolution for the Annexation of Texas & comments thereon
73	April 16th "	" " "	Commencing the convening of Congress & the consummation of Annexation
75	" 27th "	" " "	Requesting the issuance of an Exequatur to Thos. H. Henderson U.S. Consul at Galveston
84	May 24th "	" " "	Defence of Texas in case of invasion by Mexico, Indemnity claims
86	June 11th "	" " "	Defence of Texas against Mexico
91	" 19th "	" " "	Conditions of Annexation - public lands - Indian affairs &c
95	" 23rd "	" " "	Acknowledging the receipt of the Resolution of the Texas Congress relative to Galveston Jackson and annexation.
96	June 23rd "	" " "	Acknowledging Receipt of the Resolution of Congress admitting Texas into the Union
97	" 24th "	" " "	Asking that a Clerk be sent to make an inventory of the Archives of the U.S. Legation and receipt for the same
97	June 30th "	" " "	Defence of Texas against Invasion - payment of troops called out by Texas
99	July 16th "	" " "	Receipt of the ordinance accepting annexation - Texas Constitution - U.S. Troops for Texas
102	Aug 11th "	" " "	Forwarding Communication for the State Dept of the U.S. - and the Texas Indian affairs
108	April 7th "	" " "	The Collection of Duties at Sabine Pass.
122	July 1st 1842	Dangerfield Wm Henry	Consular affairs to the Hague Treaties with Burmah Belgium Sardinia &c.
114	Aug 22nd 1842	Doughty J.S.	In reference to a Warrant for the arrest of one Shelby

Date

Page	Date	From Whom	Subject
40	June 8th 1845	Colliott Pakenham Chargé des affaires	In reference to the claim of the Cargo off the "Little Pet" - affidavit of Claimant
90	June 13th "	" "	" Taking temporary leave of absence
	July 27th "	" "	" In reference to the claim of Thos Turner for Powder appropriated by Mexican Govt
	Aug 4th 1846	" "	" Forwarding a Dispatch from Lord Aberdeen in reference to the existing treaties between England and Texas

Par. Lake St. [illegible]

Page Acts of Paul and Thecla

Page	Date	From Whom

Page Date Found

Sur Date

Cal. Sup. Ct.

Page Date From Whom

No.	Date From Whom	
118	Sept 30=1845- Kaufman David S.	The refusal of the United States to recognize the act such the charge de affaires of Texas and his letter to Mr Buchanan in reference thereto and the relations of the two Governments
123	Nov 3. 1845 " " "	action of the U.S. Government in reference to recognition of Texan minister, leave for home

Fe Frank Chester

Page	Date	From (Whom)	
115	Sept 5th 1845	Sec of War	to affairs at Washington The President of the United States declines to receive him as minister
116	Sept 15th 1845	" "	Presenting his credentials to Mr Buchanan and his reply thereto
117	" 8th "	" "	His reply to Mr Buchanan
124	Oct 21st "	" "	Transmitting a communication from Mr Marcy Sec of War

Date

Page	Date	From Whom	
112	aug 18. 1845	Martin M. H.	acknowledging receipt of the Resolution of the Penn Congress on the death of Genl Jackson
114	aug 7th 1845	Mason J.R. Sec of State U.S.	authority to E.A. Rhodes to act as Chargé de affaires
124	Oct 10. 1845	Henry W. L. Sec of War U.S.	In reference to treating with the Iowa and Sioux Indians

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3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6[illegible]	do	do	"	"	"
7	Dec	2[illegible]	"	"	"
34	Dec	31st	"	"	"
36		27th	"	"	"
37	Sept	1st	18	43	
38	"	2nd	"	"	"
41	"	11th	"	"	"
42	"	16th	"	"	"
49	"	27th	"	"	"
54	Feby	6th	"	"	
56	"	6th	"	"	
57	"	17th	"	"	
58	"	20	"	"	
61	"	21st	"	"	
62	"	21st	"	"	
68	March	31st	"	"	
76	April	30th	"	"	
83	May	17th	"	"	
91	"	17th	"	"	

[illegible] Act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness in payment of certain claims against the United States

An Act in relation to the issue of certificates for the Collection of duties on imports and tonnage and in relation to the Public Debt of the United States

Communication in relation to the Public Debt and Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the Public Debt and Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the Public Debt and Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the Public Debt and Treasury Notes

Communication declining the terms on which Texas would be annexed

Communication in relation to the Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the issue of Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the issue of Treasury Notes

Communication in relation to the issue of

Page	Date	From	To	
13	Oct 31st 1844	Bijou	Mr. L. Marcum Minister	Bijou to U. State Minister in reference to Invasion of Texas Territory
21	Nov 6th "	"	"	" " " " electioneering to withdraw her Remonstrance of the 31st Oct.
4	Feby 2nd 1845	Riley J.		Returns his letters of credence to the Texian State as charge de affaires

8	Oct 11th 1861	Thomas Wilson	Thomas writes in reference to the invasion of Texas by Rivers	
20	Nov 4th	"	"	Thomas has the withdrawal of his communication of 31st ult.
22	" 8th	"	"	Reply to his communications of the 31st ult. and 6th inst.

Page	Date	From	To
46	June 21st 1845	Earl of Aberdeen	Interview with the Duke of Aberdeen. Texas & France will guarantee Recognition by Mexico &c
52	" 27th "	"	" Interview with the Aberdeen & question Recognition by Mexico &c &c
56	July 12th "	"	" Annexation, Use of Recognition by Mexico, Commercial Treaty, Permanent Misunderstanding
65	Aug. 18th "	"	" Interview with the French King's Minister at Neuilly & by Annexation, Commercial relations
74	May 3rd "	"	" Vis a vis, The English and French Ministers
111	May 9th "	"	" Interview with the Lord Aberdeen, Recognition by Mexico, Annexation, Misunderstanding and Liberty or annexation and bondage

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